

ITESTHUB · ABILITY TEST REPORT

Numerical Analysis Test

A report for

Sam Sample

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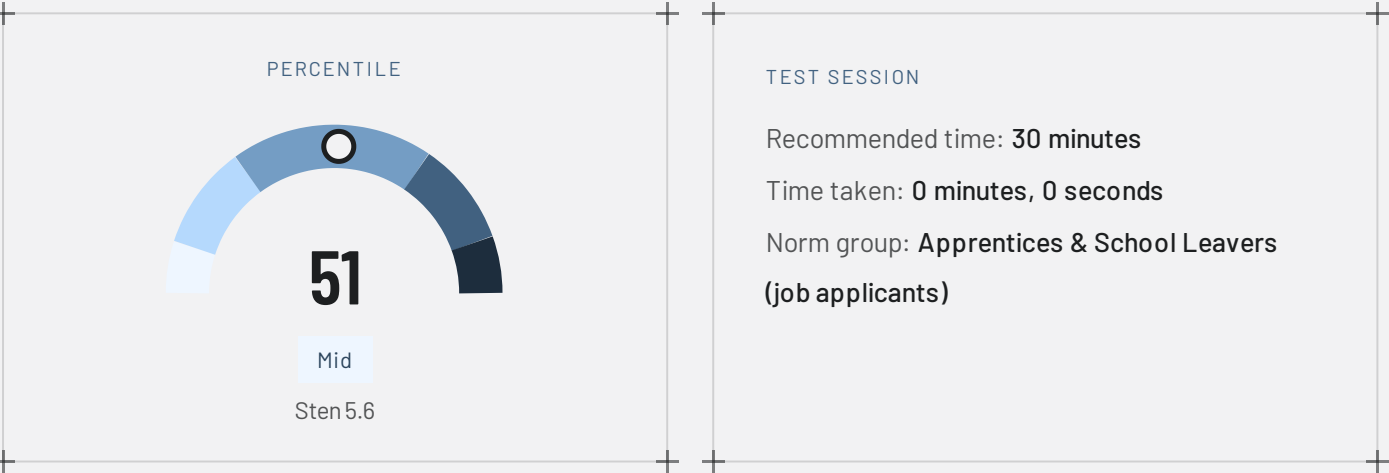
Completed 30/09/2026 · Norm group: Apprentices & School Leavers (job applicants) · Report valid 18-24 months

This report is confidential and is intended solely for the person responsible for assessing Sam Sample, who completed the Numerical Analysis Test on 30/09/2026.

Interpreting scores

Scores on Numerical Analysis Test are calculated by comparing an individual's score with a large group of people (norm group) who have also completed the same test. These are expressed as 'percentiles' – use the key below to benchmark Sam's result.

Very Low	Low	Mid	High	Very High
1-10%ile	11-30%ile	31-69%ile	70-89%ile	90-100%ile
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This numerical analysis test assesses a candidate's ability to read figures from tables and charts, calculate with them accurately, and draw the right conclusion from the result. These skills will be apparent when:

- Reading Figures from Tables and Charts:** Reading figures accurately from tables and charts – the first step in every report, reconciliation and stock check, and the one where most errors begin.
- Calculating Accurately:** Calculating numerical data accurately – percentages, ratios and differences that go into a quote, a budget line or a compliance figure, where a slip is costly.
- Drawing the Right Conclusion:** Drawing accurate inferences from data – turning a set of figures into a decision that can be defended, in planning, analysis and reporting roles.

Areas to probe at interview

The test gives one overall result, shown below as a broad position rather than a score. **There is no pass mark** – the overall percentile is the measure of ability. The three aspects listed under it are ways to explore that one result at interview; they are not separately measured, so each carries Sam's overall position. Use them to decide which skills to probe in more depth, and decide on the evidence gathered there whether to progress Sam. This page states the skills to explore; it does not prescribe exercises or questions – the interview should not repeat the test.

Result	Position
Overall result	Low Mid High

How to use this. Each area lists two skills for each position. **Low** – probe these in depth: the test says the skill needs checking. **Mid** – explore them where the role leans on the area: the basics held, so ask how Sam checks their own work. **High** – confirm them: the test was taken unsupervised. The column for Sam's own position in each area is marked. The positions are coarse by design; do not read a profile into small differences between them. Where an area carries too few items on a given form to be placed, the table says so and the area should simply be explored on its merits.

Area 1 – Reading Figures from Tables and Charts

What it measures: finding the right figure in a table or chart – the right row, the right column, the right series – before doing anything with it.

If Low – probe - reading the row and column headings before the figure - checking the units and the scale a chart is drawn on	If Mid – explore ◀ Sam - whether they re-read a figure before using it or trust their first look - how they handle a chart that is busier than they are used to	If High – confirm - keeping that accuracy on larger tables and real reports - noticing a figure that cannot be right
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Area 2 – Calculating Accurately

What it measures: percentages, ratios, differences and averages worked out correctly from the figures given.

If Low – probe - choosing the right calculation for the question – a difference, a percentage change, a ratio - applying a percentage to the right base figure	If Mid – explore ◀ Sam - whether they check a result against a rough estimate - how they set out a two-step calculation	If High – confirm - keeping that accuracy with less round numbers and under time pressure - explaining a calculation to someone who was not shown the working
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Area 3 – Drawing the Right Conclusion

What it measures: deciding what the figures do and do not show – which option is largest, whether something has risen or fallen, whether the data settles the question at all.

If Low – probe - checking every option against the figures rather than stopping at a likely one - recognising when the data does not answer the question	If Mid – explore ◀ Sam - whether they distinguish what the figures show from what they expect - how they handle a conclusion that surprises them	If High – confirm - drawing conclusions from real data with gaps and caveats - saying plainly what the figures do not show
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Rank candidates on the overall percentile; decide on the interview evidence.